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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/836,430	04/18/2001	Motoo Koyama	1539.1008	6838	
21171	7590 05/22/2002				
STAAS & HALSEY LLP			EXAMINER		
700 11TH STF SUITE 500	,		NGUYEN, HUNG		
WASHINGTO	N, DC 20001		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
			2851		
			DATE MAILED: 05/22/2002	DATE MAILED: 05/22/2002	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Applicati n No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/836,430	KOYAMA ET AL.	
Offic Action Summary	Examin r	Art Unit	/i/V
	Henry Hung V Nguyen	2851	
Th MAILING DATE of this communication Peri d for Reply	appears on the cover sheet with	the correspondence add	dress
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR RE THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATIO - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFF after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory pe - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by st - Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the m earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). Status	ON. R 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply t. a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (3 riod will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTH tatute, cause the application to become ABAN	be timely filed O) days will be considered timely from the mailing date of this co	
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on	<u>18 April 2001</u> .		
2a)☐ This action is FINAL . 2b)☑	This action is non-final.		
Since this application is in condition for all closed in accordance with the practice unoperation of Claims			e ments is
4) Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the applica	ation.		
4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are with	drawn from consideration.		
5) Claim(s) is/are allowed.			
6)⊠ Claim(s) <u>1-20</u> is/are rejected.			
7) Claim(s) is/are objected to.			
8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction an	nd/or election requirement.		
Application Papers			
9)⊠ The specification is objected to by the Exam	niner.		
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on 18 April 2001 is/are:	a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to	by the Examiner.	
Applicant may not request that any objection to			
11) The proposed drawing correction filed on		approved by the Examine	er.
If approved, corrected drawings are required in			
12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the	e Examiner.		
Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120			
13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for for	eign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 1	19(a)-(d) or (f).	
a)⊠ All b)□ Some * c)□ None of:			
1. Certified copies of the priority docum			
2. Certified copies of the priority docum			_
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the papplication from the International * See the attached detailed Office action for a 	Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).		Stage
14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for dom	estic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 1	119(e) (to a provisional	application).
a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language 15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for dom	•		•
Attachment(s)			
1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(5) Notice of Info	nmary (PTO-413) Paper No(s rmal Patent Application (PTC	

Page 2

Application/Control Number: 09/836,430

Art Unit: 2851

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. Figure 4 should be designated by a legend such as --Prior Art-- because only that which is old is illustrated. See MPEP § 608.02(g). A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 13 objected to because of the following informalities: reference to "characteristic" on line 9, should read --characteristic--. Appropriate correction is required.

Abstract

3. Applicant is reminded of the proper language and format for an abstract of the disclosure.

The abstract should be in narrative form and generally limited to a single paragraph on a separate sheet within the range of 50 to 150 words. It is important that the abstract not exceed 150 words in length since the space provided for the abstract on the computer tape used by the printer is limited. The form and legal phraseology often used in patent claims, such as "means" and "said," should be avoided. The abstract should describe the disclosure sufficiently to assist readers in deciding whether there is a need for consulting the full patent text for details.

The language should be clear and concise and should not repeat information given in the title. It should avoid using phrases which can be implied, such as, "The disclosure concerns," "The disclosure defined by this invention," "The disclosure describes," etc.

The abstract of the disclosure is objected to because:

- a. The term such as "comprises" in line 5 should be omitted:
- b. All reference characters should be in parenthesis.

Correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

4. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

Art Unit: 2851

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

- 5. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as containing subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. The specification lacks adequate support for the claimed provision of " $0.05 \le \Delta \lambda/\lambda$." as specified in claim 8.
- 6. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.
- 7. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The claimed recitation of "wherein the following relation is satisfied....of said predetermined wavelength band" is conflicting with the specification (see page 5, lines 1-8) and not clearly understood.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

Art Unit: 2851

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

9. Claims 1-4, 8-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Tei et al (U.S.Pat. 6,292,616).

With regard to claims 1-4, Tei et al (fig.2c) discloses an optical apparatus (10) comprising all of the structures as set forth in the instant claims including an antireflection coating (12a) having wavelength dependence formed on one surface and a second antireflection coating (12b) as a suppressor which is formed on the other side of the optical apparatus for correcting/canceling the wavelength dependence in a predetermined wavelength band.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 11. Claims 5-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Tei et al (U.S.Pat. 6,292,616).

With regard to claims 5-8, Tei et al discloses an optical apparatus comprising substantially all basic features of the instant claims as discussed. Tei et al does not expressly

Art Unit: 2851

disclose the suppressor/antireflection film having a reflectance characteristic to increase the reflectance on the short wavelength side and decrease the reflectance on the long wavelength side with variation in incidence of rays form normal incidence to oblique incidence or having a first region in which the first derivative of the wavelength characteristic is positive, on the short wavelength side and a region in which the second derivative of the wavelength characteristic is negative, in a second region on the longer wavelength side of the first region or the optical apparatus which satisfies the condition as specified in claim 8. However, Tei suggests that "in the conventional optical attenuator, as the wavelength changes to the longer wavelength side, the transmissivity rises gradually.... Other antireflection coating 12b is a coating having a reverse characteristics of this characteristic so as to cancel the wavelength dependence" (see col.4, lines 10-18) and further teaches "by varying the number of layers or the optical thickness, the wavelength dependence of the central wavelength or reflectivity may be changed"....depending on the operating wavelength range" or "Herein, the antireflection coating 12b is a coating of four layers, and its central wavelength is a shorter wavelength than the operating wavelength" or "transmissivity is lower at 1600nm than at 1500nm" (see col.4, lines 40-52). This provides a concrete evidence that it would have been obvious and would be within a level of ordinary skill in the art the set the reflectance characteristic of the antireflection as specified in the above claims for the purpose of suppressing the wavelength dependence.

Claims 9-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Yamamoto 12. (U.S.Pat. 6,051,842).

With respect to claims 9-20, Yamamoto discloses an exposure apparatus comprising substantially all basic features of the instant claims such as: a light source (111) including three

Art Unit: 2851

bright lines of g-line, h-line and i-line; an illumination optical system placed between the light source and the mask (see fig.1) and a projection optical system (130) for transferring a pattern formed on the mask onto the substrate (W1). Yamamoto lacks to show an optical element comprising a thin film and a suppressor for correcting the wavelength dependence. As discussed above, Tei et al teaches an optical attenuator having an antireflection coating (12a) having wavelength dependence formed on one surface and a second antireflection coating (12b) as a suppressor which is formed on the other side of the optical apparatus for correcting/canceling the wavelength dependence in a predetermined wavelength band. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize the optical element as taught by Tei into the exposure device of Yamamoto for the purpose of suppressing the wavelength dependence and thus improving the quality of the exposure apparatus.

Prior Art Made of Record

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's 13. disclosure.

Hagiwara (U.S.Pat. 5,381,210) teaches an exposing apparatus having antireflection coating formed each lens elements of the projection optical system.

Tokuhiro et al (U.S.Pat. 5,920,431) teaches optical member having antireflection film.

Yoshida (U.S.Pat. 6,285,424) teaches mask having first and second antireflection films formed thereon for suppressing wavelength dependence.

Page 7

Application/Control Number: 09/836,430

Art Unit: 2851

14. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Henry Hung V Nguyen whose telephone number is 703-305-6462. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (First Friday off).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Russ Adams can be reached on 703-308-2847. The fax phone numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 703-305-7723 for regular communications and 703-305-7723 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-305-4900.

Examiner

Art Unit 2851

hvn

May 17, 2002